

HIV/AIDS AMONG LATINOS IN NEW JERSEY

presented by:

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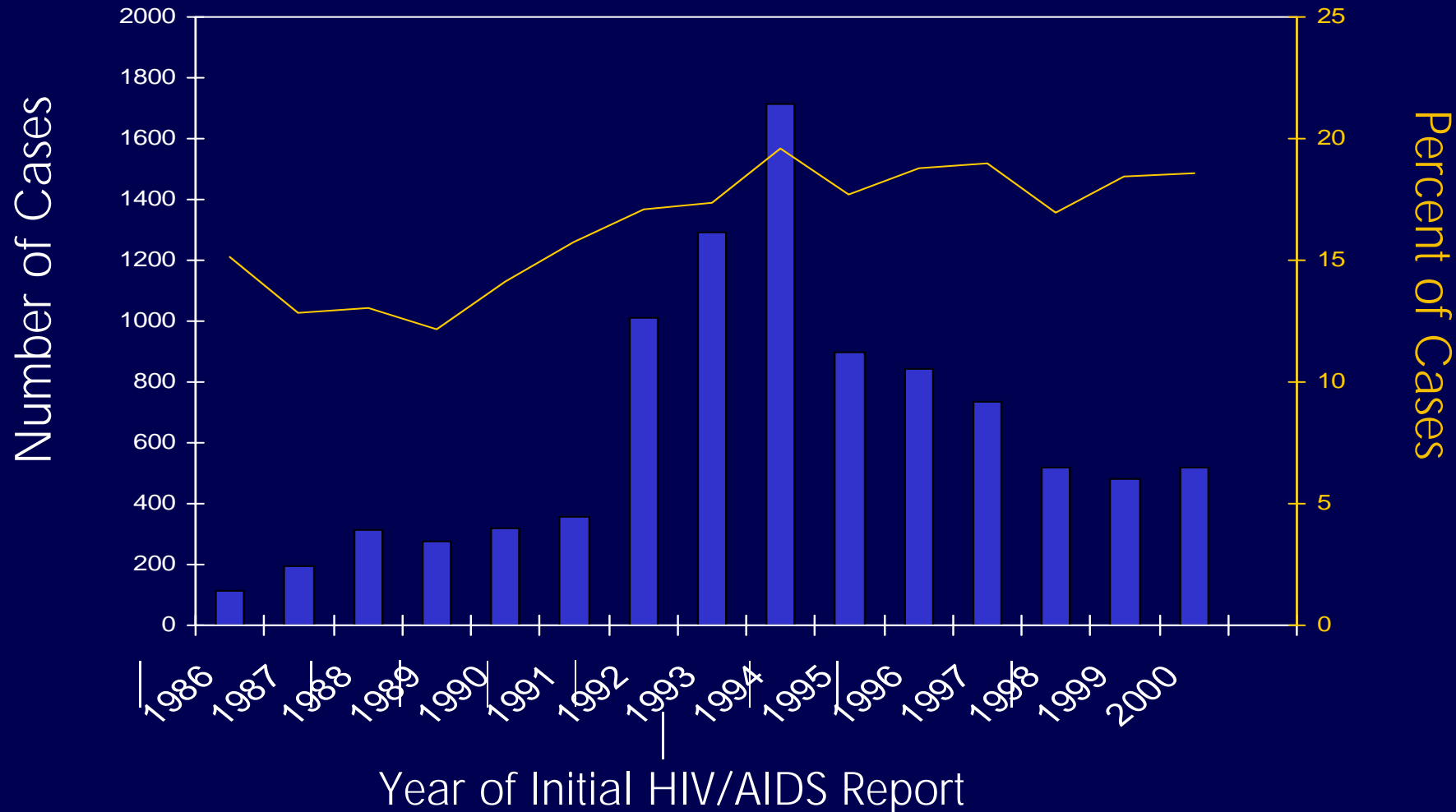
Division of AIDS Prevention and Control

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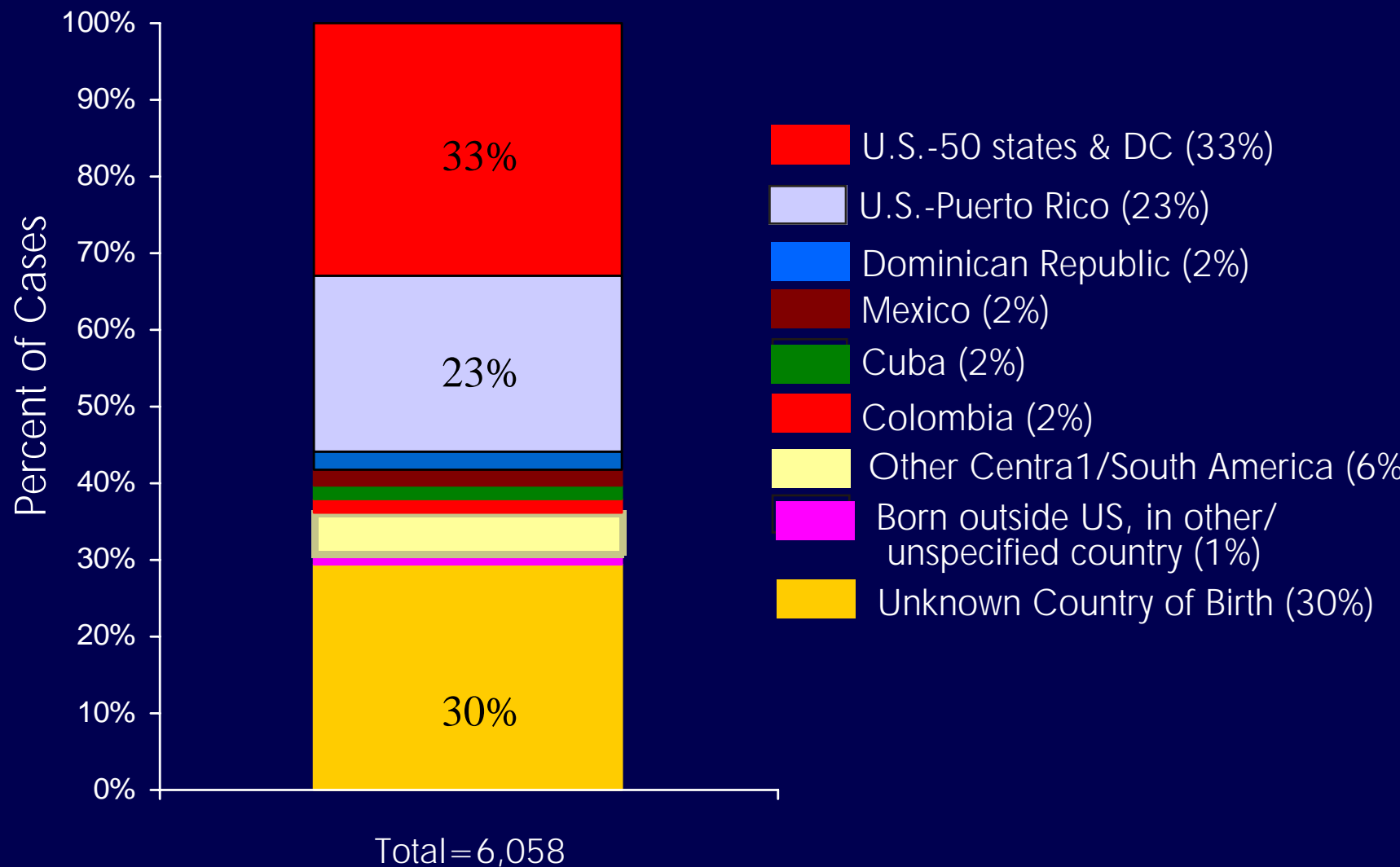
HIV/AIDS Cases among Latinos Reported 1986-2000, New Jersey



HIV/AIDS Cases among Latinos, January 1986-December 2000, New Jersey

The number of Latino persons reported with HIV/AIDS to the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services increased each year from 1986 through 1994. In 1992, HIV reporting was initiated in New Jersey, and in 1993 the definition of AIDS was expanded by CDC; these changes resulted in artifactual increases in the number of HIV/AIDS cases reported. Beginning in 1996, the success of antiretroviral therapies, including protease inhibitors, has helped to reduce the progression to AIDS among persons infected with HIV. The same incidence pattern has occurred among all racial/ethnic groups. Among Latinos, the number of reported HIV/AIDS cases began to decrease in 1995 as the effect of the 1993 case definition began to wane ; however, the proportion of HIV/AIDS cases in Latinos has remained relatively steady each year. In the year 2000, 521 cases of HIV/AIDS were reported among Latino persons and this accounted for 19% of all reported cases of HIV/AIDS in 2000 in New Jersey.

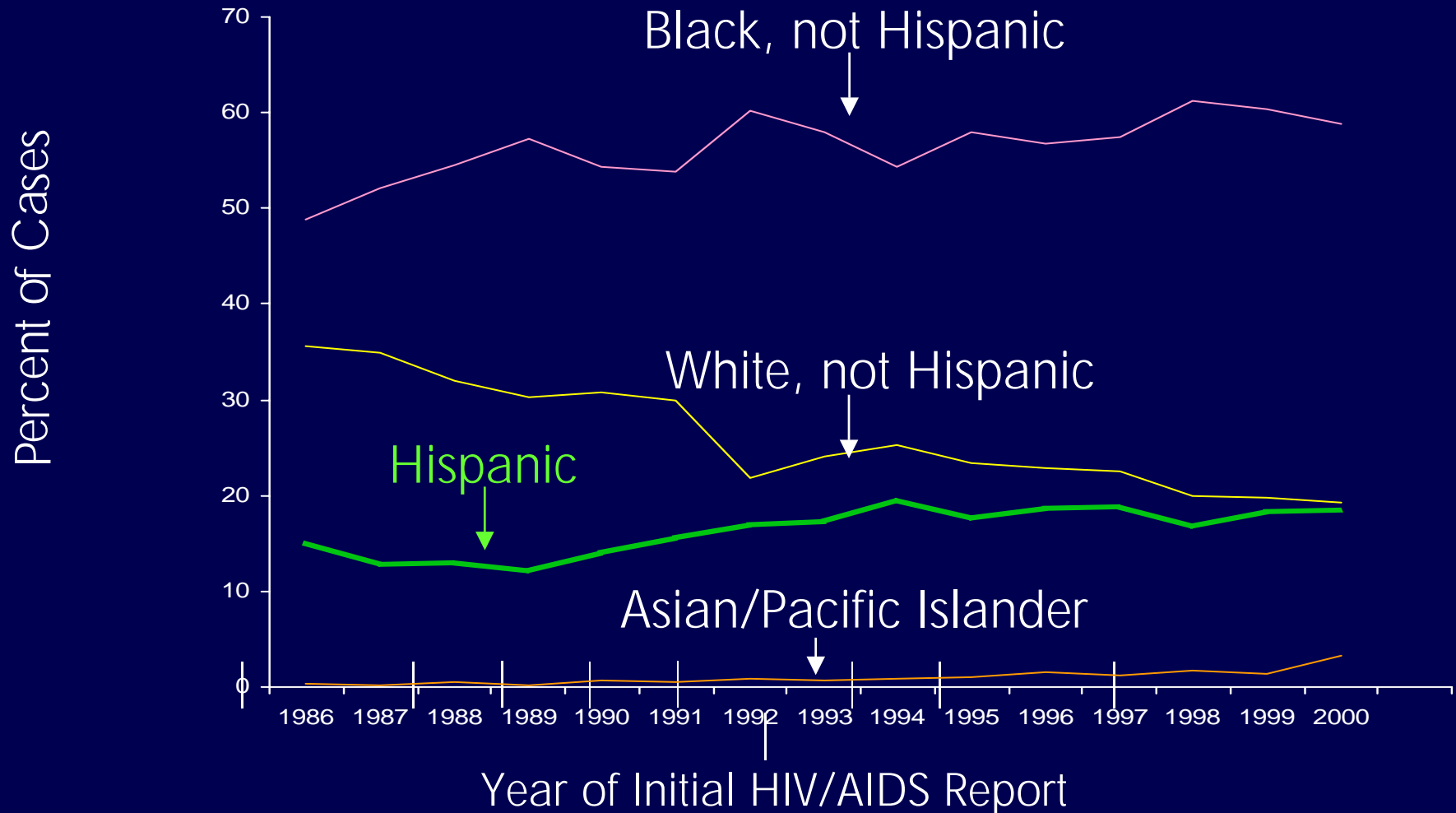
Latino Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in New Jersey by Country of Birth, as of June 30, 2001



Latino Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in New Jersey, by Country of Birth, Reported as of June 30, 2001

The distribution of Latino persons living with HIV/AIDS in New Jersey varies by country of birth. One-third (33%) of Latinos reported living with HIV/AIDS were born in the United States (the 50 states and the District of Columbia). Almost one-quarter were born in Puerto Rico (23%), followed by the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Cuba, and Colombia (2% each). Latinos born in other Central and South American countries account for 6%. The remaining 31% of Latino persons living with HIV/AIDS were reported among those whose place of birth is unknown (30%) and those born outside the US in other or unspecified countries (1%).

Proportion of HIV/AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 1986-2000, New Jersey



Proportion of HIV/AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 1986-2000, New Jersey

The proportional distribution of HIV/AIDS cases among racial/ethnic groups has shifted since the beginning of the epidemic. The proportion of cases among whites has decreased over time, while it has increased among Hispanics. The proportion of cases reported among Black Not Hispanic persons has remained at a high level, representing the largest proportion of cases. In 2000, 59% of reported HIV/AIDS cases were black, 19% were Hispanic/Latino, 19% white, and less than 4% other and unknown race/ethnicity.

HIV/AIDS in Latinos

Of the 58,186 New Jersey HIV/AIDS cases through June 2001, Hispanic/Latino persons accounted for

17% of total

15% of women

17% of heterosexuals*

18% of children

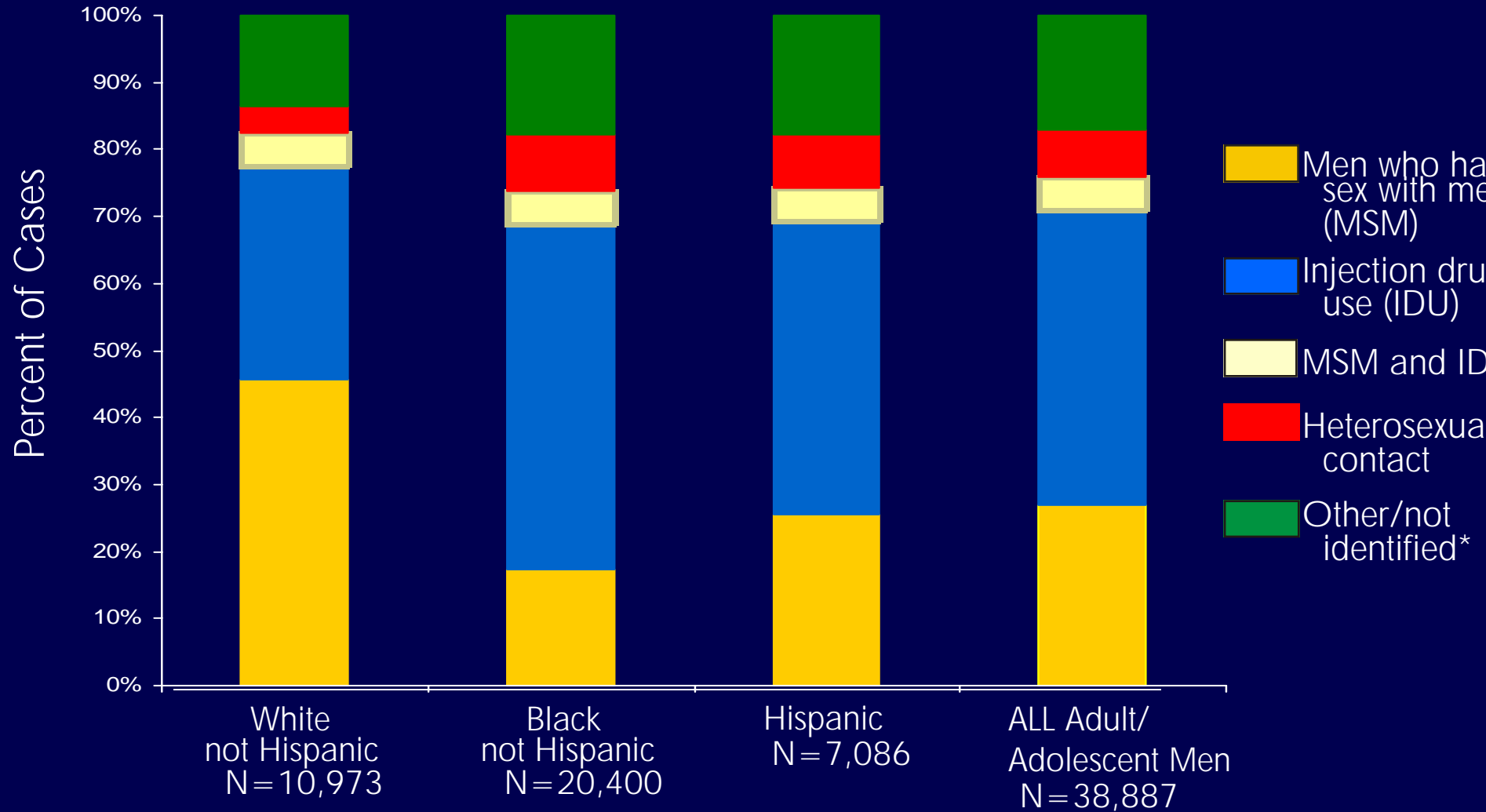
Of HIV/AIDS cases reported in 2000, 19% were among Hispanic/Latino persons.

*Heterosexual injection drug users and persons with heterosexually acquired HIV

HIV/AIDS in Latinos

Hispanics/Latinos account for a disproportionate share of HIV/AIDS cases. Over 17% of the HIV/AIDS cases ever reported in New Jersey have been among Hispanic/Latino persons. In the year 2000, 19% of the HIV/AIDS cases reported in New Jersey were among Hispanic/Latinos. By contrast only 13% of the New Jersey population are Hispanic/Latino according to the Year 2000 U.S. Census.

HIV/AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Men, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through June 2001, New Jersey

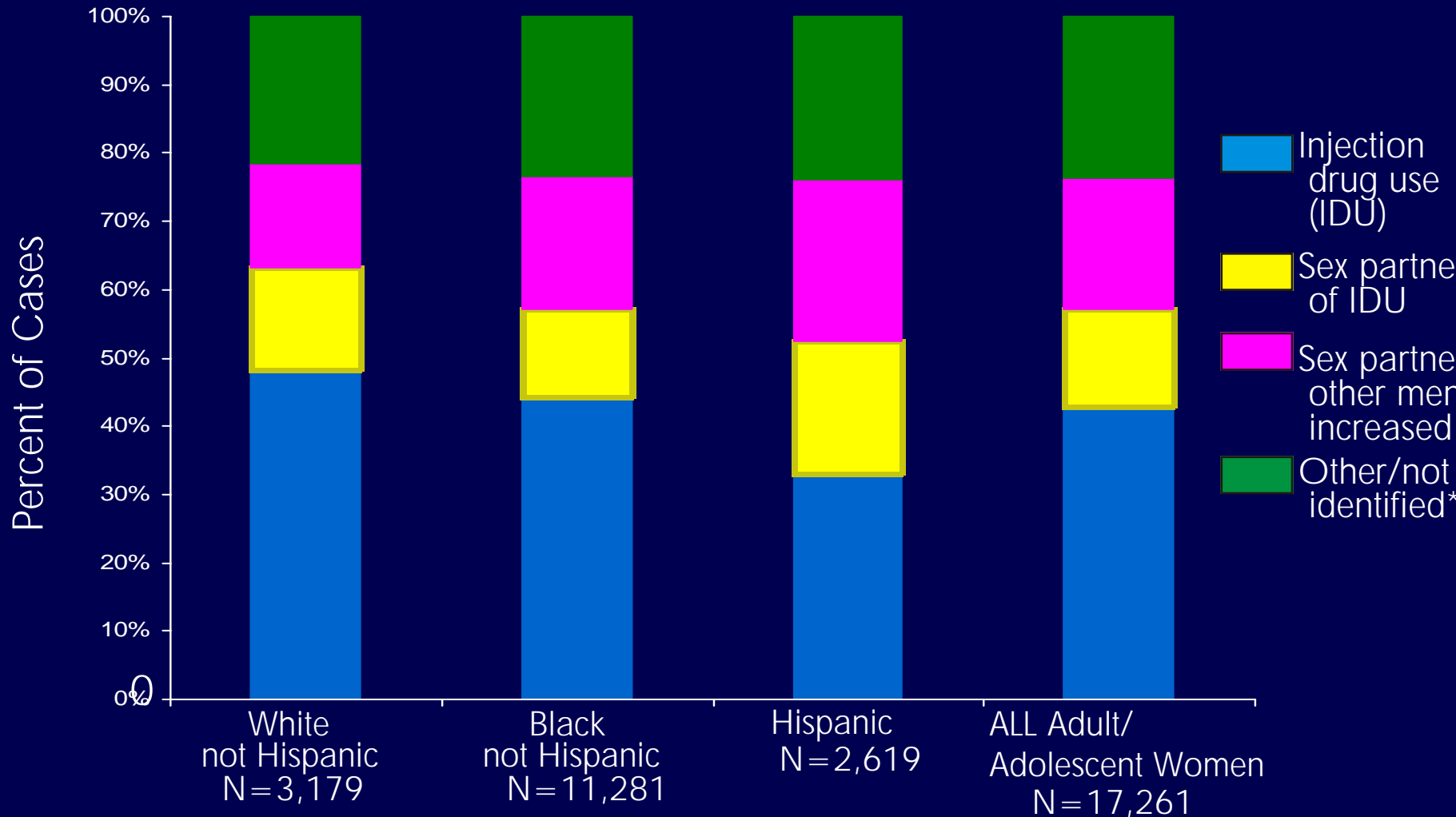


*Includes patients with hemophilia or transfusion-related exposures and those whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and those with other or undetermined modes of exposure

HIV/AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Men, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through June 2001, New Jersey

Over 38,800 cases of HIV/AIDS have been reported among adult/adolescent men; approximately 18% among Hispanic men. Overall, 27% of men reported with HIV/AIDS were men who have sex with men (MSM) and 44% were injection drug users (IDU). An additional 5% of cases were MSM and IDU. The distribution of risk varies by racial/ethnic group; among white men 46% of cases are among MSM and 32% are IDU. Among black men, 17% are MSM and a higher proportion (51%) are IDU. Hispanic/Latino men have a distribution that falls between these two groups, with 25% MSM and 44% IDU.

HIV/AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through June 2001, United States



*Includes patients with hemophilia or transfusion-related exposures and those whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and those with other or undetermined modes of exposure

HIV/AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through June 2001, New Jersey

Over 17,200 cases of HIV/AIDS have been reported among women since the beginning of the epidemic; 15% among Hispanic/Latino women. HIV infection was attributed to injection drug use (IDU) for 43% of the women reported with HIV/AIDS, to heterosexual contact with an IDU for 14%, and to heterosexual contact with a bisexual male, a person with hemophilia, a transfusion recipient with HIV, or an HIV-infected person for 19% of the women. These proportions are similar for white and black women, with both groups reporting 44 to 48% of cases among IDU, 13 to 15% attributed to heterosexual contact with an IDU and 15 to 19% reporting other heterosexual contact. Among Hispanic/Latino women, less cases were reported among IDU (33%) and more cases were attributed to heterosexual contact with an IDU (19%) and to other heterosexual contact (24%).

HIV/AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through June 2001, New Jersey

<u>Exposure category</u>	White not Hispanic		Black not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	5,015	35	3,558	11	1,804	19
Injection drug use (IDU)	5,021	35	15,473	49	3,977	41
MSM and IDU	554	4	1,014	3	337	3
Heterosexual contact	1,380	10	5,369	17	1,706	18
<u>Other/not identified*</u>	<u>2,182</u>	15	<u>6,267</u>	20	<u>1,881</u>	19
Total	14,152		31,681		9,705	

*Includes patients with hemophilia or transfusion-related exposures and those whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and those with other or undetermined

HIV/AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents by Exposure Category Reported through June 2001, New Jersey

<u>Exposure category</u>	ALL Adult/Adolescent HIV/AIDS Cases	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	10,468	19
Injection drug use (IDU)	24,550	44
MSM and IDU	1,912	3
Heterosexual contact	8,530	15
<u>Other/not identified*</u>	<u>10,688</u>	19
Total	56,148	

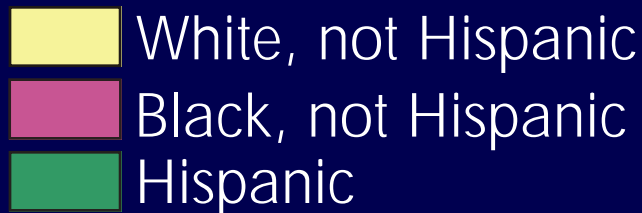
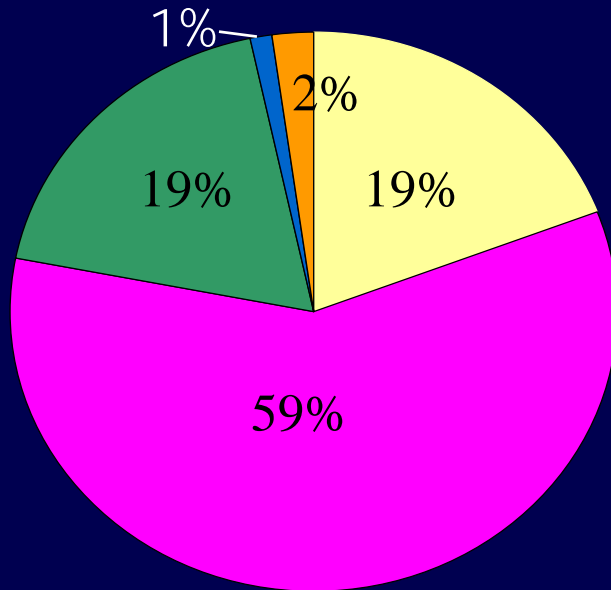
* Includes patients with hemophilia or transfusion-related exposures and those whose medical record review is pending; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or declined interview; and those with

HIV/AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through June 2001, New Jersey

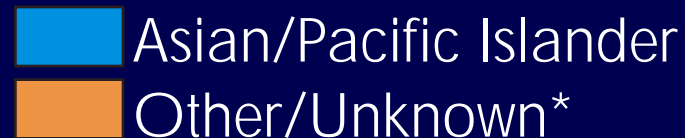
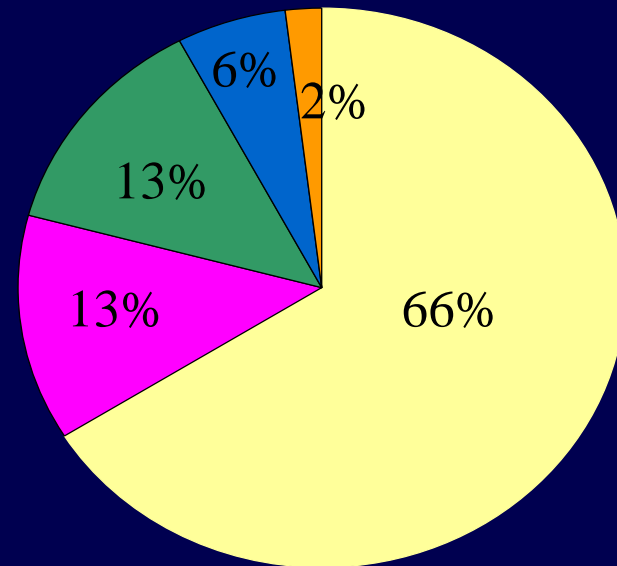
Among whites, equal proportions of HIV/AIDS cases have been among men who have sex with men (MSM) and injection drug use (35%). Among Hispanics/Latinos, injection drug use (IDU) has been the primary mode of exposure to HIV (41%). Of the 8,530 cases of HIV/AIDS attributed to heterosexual contact, 5,768 (68%) were among women. 20% of these women (1,132) were Hispanic/Latino. Since the beginning of the epidemic there have been 205 cases of HIV/AIDS among adult/adolescent persons with hemophilia or coagulation disorders, and 604 adult/adolescent cases attributed to the receipt of blood transfusions, blood components, or tissue. These cases have included persons of all racial and ethnic groups.

HIV/AIDS Cases Reported in 2000 and Estimated 2000 Population, by Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey

HIV/AIDS Cases
N=2,800*



Population
N=8,414,350*

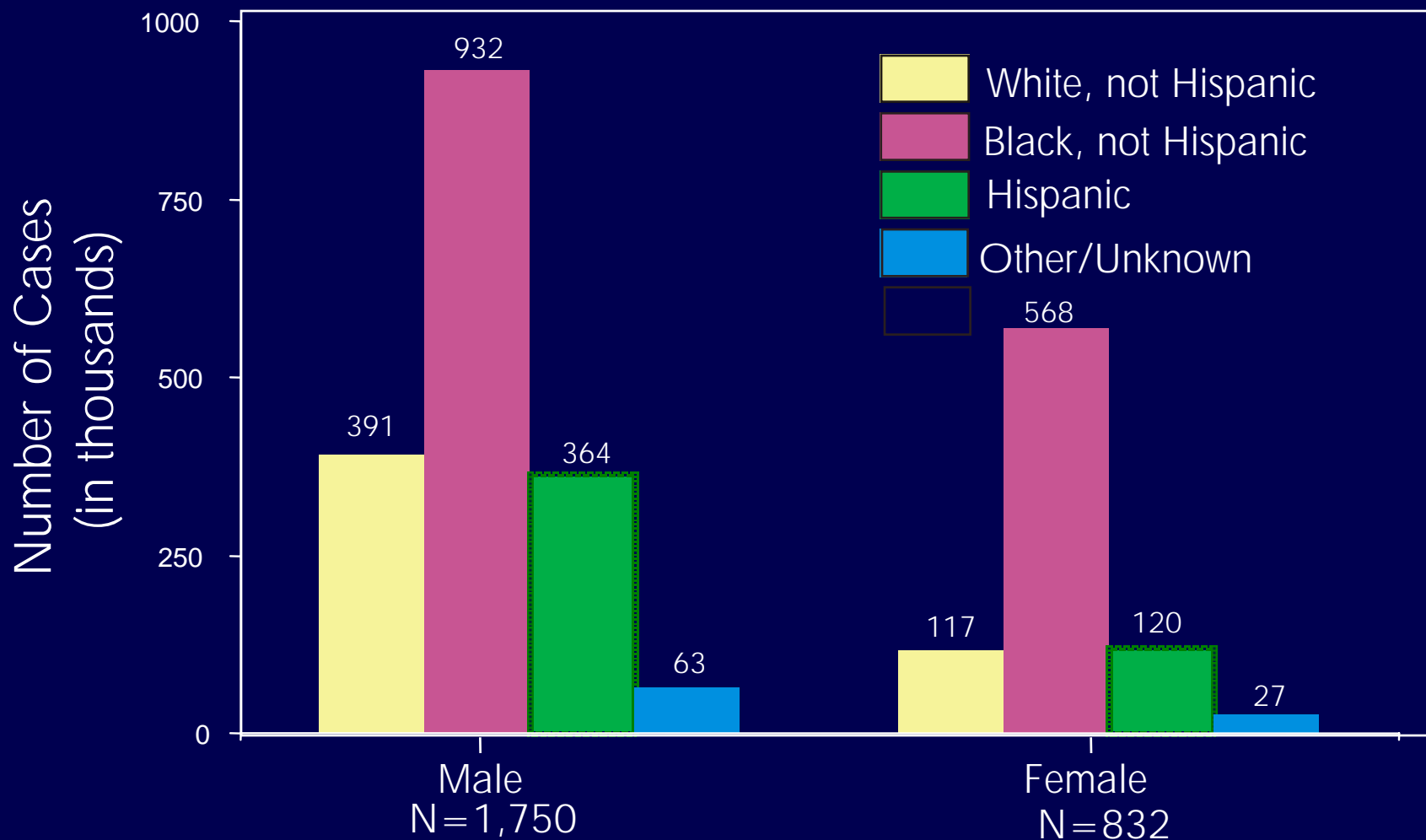


*HIV/AIDS cases reported in 2000 included 66 persons with unknown race/ethnicity.
New Jersey 2000 census recorded 133,689 non-Hispanic persons with two or more
races identified,; they are included in the Other/Unknown category of this state population pie chart.

HIV/AIDS Cases Reported in 2000 and Estimated 2000 Population, by Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey

In the year 2000, 2,800 cases of HIV/AIDS were initially reported to the New Jersey HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program. The distribution of cases among some racial/ethnic groups is disproportional to the distribution of the general population. Nineteen percent of the cases were among Hispanic/Latino persons, whereas only 13% of the population is Hispanic. Fifty-nine percent of cases reported were among black not Hispanic persons, yet only 13% of the population is black. And 19% of cases were white not Hispanic, compared to 66% of the population. This is due to either a higher prevalence of behaviors among minority persons that place one at risk for HIV infection, or a higher prevalence of HIV infection within the minority population, or some combination of these factors.

HIV/AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2000, New Jersey



HIV/AIDS Cases in Adults and Adolescents, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2000, New Jersey

In 2000, 68% of reported HIV/AIDS cases among adults/adolescents were male. Similar numbers of Hispanic/Latino and white men were reported with HIV/AIDS, and there were more than twice as many black men. Thirty two percent of adult/adolescent cases were female. Nearly equal numbers of white and Hispanic/Latino women were reported with HIV/AIDS. Fourteen percent of cases among women were Hispanic/Latino, 14% were white and 68% were black.